THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO. **SEMI-WEEKLY.** PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JAN. 6, 1865. NO. 419.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by

A. G. HODGES & CO.

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is	$ 100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is	60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company)	$ 50,327 42
Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed	42,500 00
Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest	6,229 66
Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice	40,000 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest	110,001 98
Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest	21,151 12
Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid	9,685 64
Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest	580 74
Office furniture, iron safe, &c.	949 45
Revenue stamps	45 95
Total	$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors	none.
2d. Losses adjusted and not due	none.
3d. " " " due	none.
4th. Losses unadjusted	none.
5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, $4,000, 1 policy $3,000*	$ 7,000
6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 630 policies in force insuring in the aggregate	2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of $4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencountre. The other of $3,000, because of the party having died with *delerium tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI, City and County of St. Louis. } ss.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, *President.*

WM. T. SELBY, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE, Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, City and County of St. Louis. } ss.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, *Recorder.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., Frankfort, May 26, 1864. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

{ L. S. } In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, *Assistant Auditor.*

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, May 26, 1864. }

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, *Assistant Auditor.*

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—329.

MISCELLANY.

Annie Laurie.

This lovely song, admired the world over for the beautiful simplicity of its words, its easy, flowing, and expressive melody, has lately received an additional impetus to its popularity by the following incident said to have occurred in Maryland:

A small select company had assembled in a pleasant parlor, and were gaily chatting and laughing, when a tall young man entered, whose peculiar face and air instantly arrested attention. He was very pale, with that clear, vivid complexion which dark-haired consumptives so often have. His locks were as black as jet, and hung profusely upon a square white collar. His eyes were large and spiritual, and his brow such a one as a poet should have. But for a certain wandering look, a casual observer would have pronounced him a man of uncommon intellectual powers. The words "poor fellow," and how "sad he looks," went the rounds as he came forward, bowed to the company, and took his seat. One or two thoughtless girls laughed as they whispered that he was "love-cracked"—but the rest treated him with respectful deference.

It was late in the evening when singing was proposed, and to ask him to sing "Annie Laurie," was a task of uncommon delicacy. One song after another was sung; and at last one was named. At its mention the young man grew deadly pale but did not speak; he seemed to be instantly lost in reverie.

"The name of the girl who treated him so badly was Annie," said a lady, whispering to a new guest—"but oh! I wish he would sing it; nobody else can do it justice."

"No one dares sing Annie Laurie before you, Charles," said an elderly lady; "would it be too much to ask you to favor the company with it?" she added timidly.

He did not reply for a moment—his lips quivered a little, and then looking up as if he saw a spiritual presence he began. Every sound was hushed—it seemed as if his voice were the voice of an angel. The tones vibrated through nerve and pulse and heart, and made one shiver with the pathos of his feeling; never was heard melody in human voice like that—so plaintive, so soulful—so tender and earnest.

He sat with his head thrown back, his eyes half closed—the locks of his dark hair glistening against his pale temples, his hands lightly folded before him; and as he sung through the following stanzas he seemed to shake from head to foot with heart-rending emotion:

Maxwelton's banks are bonny,
Where early falls the dew;
And 'twas there that Annie Laurie
Gave me her promise true—
Gave me her promise true,
And ne'er forget will I,
But for bonny Annie Laurie
I'd lay me down and die.

Her brow is like the snow-drift,
Her throat is like the swan,
Her features are the fairest
That e'er the sun shone on—
That e'er the sun shone on,
And dark blue is her e'e,
And for bonny Annie Laurie
I'd lay me down and die.

Like dew on the gowan lying
Is the fa' o' her fairy feet,
And like winds in summer sighing
Her voice is low and sweet—
Her voice is low and sweet,
And she's a' the world to me,
And for bonny Annie Laurie
I'd lay me down and die.

As he proceeded from line to line, and verse to verse, there was no more jesting among the company—all was hushed as if by the silence of death. Many a lip trembled, and but few eyes but were wet with the tears of spontaneous pity and compassion.

When finishing the last verse he made a slight pause, gazed with a searching, longing expression about the room, gasped forth—

And for bonny Annie Laurie
I'd lay me down and die,

and slowly dropped his head backward over the chair. The black locks seemed to grow blacker, the white temples whiter, and the white lustrous eyes so slowly close with inexpressible and torturing anguish.

There was a long and solemn pause. One glanced at another—all seemed awe-struck—till the lady who had urged him to sing laid her hand gently upon his shoulder, saying: "Charles! Charles!"

Then came a hush, a thrill of horror crept through every frame, the poor tried heart had ceased to beat.

Charles, the love-betrayed, was *dead*.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—I went one night to see a comedy. The chief actor was a favorite one, and the house was very crowded. The curtain rose, and, amidst a burst of applause, the hero of the piece made his appearance. He had hardly uttered twenty words when it struck me something strange was the matter with him.

The play was a boisterous comedy of the old school, and required considerable spirit and vivacity in the actors to sustain it properly; but in this man there was none; he walked and talked like a person in a dream; his best points he passed over without appearing to perceive them; and, altogether, he was unfit for the part. His smile was ghastly, and his laugh hollow and unnatural; and frequently he would stop off suddenly in his speech, and let his eye wander vacantly over the audience.

Even when, in the character of a silly husband, he had to suffer himself to be kicked about the stage by a young rake of the comedy, and afterward to behold that careless individual making love to his wife and eating his supper, while he was shut up in a closet from whence he could not emerge, his contortions of ludicrous wrath, which had never before failed to call down plenty of applause, were now such dismal attempts to portray the passions, that hisses were audible in various parts of the theatre. The audience were fairly out of temper and several inquisitive individuals were particular in their inquiries as to the extent of the potations he had that day indulged in. A storm of sibilation and abuse now fell around the ears of the devoted actor, and, not content with verbal insult, orange peel and apples flew upon the stage.

He stopped and turned to the shouting crowd. I never saw such misery in a human countenance. His face was worn and hagged, and tears rolled down his painted cheeks. I saw his lips quiver with mental agony, I saw his bosom heave with convulsions of suppressed emotion, and his whole mien betokened such depth of anguish and distress that the most relentless heart must have throbbed with pity.

The audience was moved, and, by degrees, the clamor of invective subsided into a solemn stillness while he stood near the footlights, a picture of dejection. When all was calm he spoke, and, in a voice broken with sobs, which seemed to rend his heart, he offered his explanation:

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "though in my acting to night I am confident of meriting your displeasure, in one thing you do me wrong. I am not intoxicated. Emotion alone, and that of the most painful kind, has caused me to fill my allotted part so badly; my wife died but a few short hours ago, and I left her side to fulfil my unavoidable engagement here. If I have not pleased you, I implore you to forgive. I loved her, grieved for her, and, if anguish can excuse a fault, I bear my apology here."

He placed his hand upon his heart, and a burst of tears relieved his momentary paroxysm of grief.

The audience were thoroughly affected, and an honest burst of sympathy made the wall tremble. Women wept loudly, and strong men silently, and, during the remainder of the evening, his performance was scarcely audible through the storm of applause by which the crowd sought to soothe the poor man's wounded feelings.

There was something very melancholy in the thought of that wretched man's coming from the bed of death to don the gay attire and utter studied witticisms for the amusement of a crowd, not one of whom dreamed of the anguish that festered under his painted cheek and stage smile. And, in the great theatre of life, how many are there around us, like that poor actor, smiling gayly at the multitude, while at home lies sorrow, whose shadow is ever present with them in busy places.

The Legend of Santa Claus.

This popular name of the Saint who presides over Christmas and the toy gifts of that welcome season, is derived from Saint Nicholas. The legend of his first appearance is an Italian one. According to this, a shoe maker named Giraldi, who lived in Ferrari, was so miserably poor, that his labor from day to day barely kept his family from starvation, and he was unable to give even a small dowry to his pretty daughters. It was not thought proper to marry without a dowry; and thus the young girls, though each had an admirer, were compelled to remain single. Their father, however, went every morning to the shrine to pray to his patron saint, St. Nicholas, that he would work a miracle to relieve him from his distress.

One of his nearest neighbors, a rich merchant, who chanced one day to hear his simple petition, ridiculed the idea of his expecting the saint to take care of his daughters, and recommended him to choose a patron saint who would be able to do something for him. "Mine," he said, "is the Jew Buonajuto; he lends money at two per cent. a month; and if you know how to manage, you may make four with it. He is not so deaf as St. Nicholas."

The poor man was shocked at this impious speech, and assured the merchant that his religious faith could never be shaken. He went every day to church, notwithstanding the other's mockery.

It was now Christmas Day, when the merchant and the Jew settled up their yearly accounts; Buonajuto found he owed his friend three hundred ducats, and wishing to give him an agreeable surprise, he ordered one of the ducks he had carefully fattened, to be killed and roasted, and then with his own hands introduced the three hundred gold pieces into the inside, and sewed them up. He then sent the duck to the merchant as a Christmas present.

The merchant's wife, who shared the common prejudices against the Jews, declared she would not touch the duck, and the rich man resolved to sell it. When Giraldi passed on his way from church, his neighbor, as usual, bantered him on his devotion, showed him the Christmas gift *his* patron Saint had sent him, and taunted him with the stolidity of Saint Nicholas, who could not even send him a piece of bread. Finally, he offered to sell the duck for a dollar, and to wait for payment, as he knew Giraldi to be strictly honest. The shoemaker carried the duck home and when he carved it for his Christmas dinner, and the three hundred ducats fell out, his first exclamation was—

"Praise to St. Nicholas!"

When he recovered from his surprise, he would have taken the money back but his wife persuaded him that, as he bought the duck, it was rightfully his own. He therefore divided the sum between the two suitors for his two eldest daughters.

The merchant, after some days, discovered his loss of the three hundred ducats, and went to the shoemaker to demand the money, which was refused. The cause came before the magistrate, who was a pious man, and heard with indignation how cruelly the poor man had been ridiculed about his religion. His sentence was that Giraldi should keep the money, and that the merchant and the Jew should besides pay a fine, for their usurious dealings, of one hundred and fifty ducats, to be given as a dowry for the shoemaker's youngest daughter.

The meaning of this legend is, that a beneficent Providence watches over and takes care of the poor, who are honest, religious and truthful. The tradition runs that since that time St. Nicholas pays a visit, every Christmas night, to all whom he thinks worthy of his favors. He is known altogether by the name—Santa Claus.

It is said that a lady is best dressed when one cannot remember what she wore; and, according to that interpretation, a friend of ours, a great traveler, thinks that an African princess that he once saw must be the best dressed woman that ever lived, for he cannot remember that she wore anything in particular.

A Tragic Romance of Womanly Devotion.

In this hospital (which, by the way, is known as the United States General Hospital, No 1), where there is so much of misery—so much to excite the pity—there are other episodes which awaken almost every tender sentiment of the soul. We have all read of instances of self-devotion of the betrothed to her lover. We have all heard of him tearing himself away from the comforts of home and the blandishment of luxury, to face the battle's fury, and to fall, dead or wounded, in its very front. We have been told that her disinterested lover has impelled her to fly to his couch, to minister unto him, to cheer him back to health, and, that, generally, her efforts are rewarded with success. He recovers, and all goes well as a marriage bell. The feelings of the eager and interested reader would be shocked were there any other *denouement*. But it is rarely that we find that devotion under circumstances that actually transpired in the officers' department of this hospital. A young Lieutenant Colonel of a New York regiment was wounded in the abdomen in one of the recent battles before Richmond, and was brought to the institution not so much for treatment as for rest. Wounds like his are fatal. Pyemia is the result and no skill can prevent its sure and steady progress, until it ends in the death of the patient. Acting on this knowledge the sad tidings of his impending death were sent to his family, and through them to the young lady to whom he was engaged in marriage. She lost no time in hastening to this city, and, reporting at the hospital, immediately became his nurse. No prosy pen can well describe the fidelity with which she performs her task. No duty is too disagreeable, no sacrifice too great. Knowing that he was to die, she insisted on being married to him, and the ceremony was performed on Wednesday night by the chaplain. It was a sad sight, witnessed in silence by the numerous officers in the same ward, and brought tears to the eyes of more than one. I saw her and her rapidly-sinking patient yesterday. Dr. Radcliffe, one of the assistant surgeons in charge, passed through the ward, and, more as a matter of form than from necessity, asked her the condition of her patient. She shook her head sadly, yet resignedly, and murmured, "No change; no change!" in a dreary tone, as if each word was a dagger to her heart. Her husband was but semiconscious, and was fast sinking. He may be dead by this time.—*Annapolis Correspondent Phil. Press.*

Woman has found her sphere at last, it is twenty-seven feet around, and is made of hoops.

NOTICE.

Franklin County, Sct.

TAKEN up as a stray, by J. M. Botts, living in the city of Frankfort, one brown HORSE MULE, fourteen hands high, no brands or marks perceivable, supposed to be about ten years old, and appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of the peace for said county at fifty dollars, this 21st day of Dec. 1864.

G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. F.

Dec. 23-sw4w.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, HARRISON BARNES, who stands indicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court, for the murder of Joseph Bishop, did make his escape from Pendleton county jail on the 25th of June, 1864, and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said HARRISON BARNES, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 12th day of August, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Aug. 19, 1864—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that EDWARD MADDOX was committed to jail by the examining court of Washingotn county, for the murder of W. A. Brothers, and said Maddox has made his escape from jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Edward Maddox, and his delivery to the Jailer of Washington county within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 11th day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
May 13, 1864—w&tw3m-320.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
May 4, 1864—w&tw3m—316.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Philips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLLTTE.

By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 12, 1864—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. McKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864—w&tw3m.

Proclamation of the Governor
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the — day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, ($200,) for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 21, 1864.—w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the Jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
May 4, 1864-w&tw3m—316.

Proclamation by the Governor
$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEATH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder; AB. BRIDGFORD, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of *Two Hundred dollars* for Alexander Burk, and *One Hundred and Fifty dollars* each, for Ab. Bridgford, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMEETTE

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
BY JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding,—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
J. M. Withrow, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. A Winlock, Clerk, Frankfort.
D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Prewitt, jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Elwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort,
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort,
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Geo. D. Prentice, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

H. M. McCarty, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Assistant Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
William A. Craig, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
Wm. Stewart, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thomas N. Lindsey, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster Genera Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

————, Chief Justice, ————.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
Geo. Robertson, Lexington, Ky.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.
15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burksvill

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864. }

CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY,..................JANUARY 6, 1864.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution requires of the "Chief Executive," that "he shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient."

The period since your adjournment has been crowded with so many important events, affecting materially our national interests, as well as those of the Commonwealth, that a communication touching some of those matters which have affected the state of the Commonwealth, is recognized as a requirement of the Constitution.

As a people, we have reason to be thankful to a just Providence for the series of almost unbroken successes which have crowned the arms of our Government in the struggle against rebellion.

Much as we may deplore the occasion of this rebellion, and the necessity which it imposes for the sacrifice of so much valuable life of our people, yet it is a source of gratulation to ourselves, and a cause of gratitude to HIM, that such uniform and great successes have been achieved by the armies of the Union. We, of Kentucky, have especial reason to rejoice at the results of Maj. Gen. Sherman's unparalleled successes—during the period of your recess—terminating in the capture of Savannah. History will give him rank with the first captains of any age. By his successes, up to the fall of Atlanta, the enemy, who so persistently threatened our security as a State, was driven far from us. And when he took his eagle flight across the State of Georgia, he left that grand old warrior, the invincible Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, to perfect the security which he had given. Most grandly has Maj. Gen. Thomas achieved our security by the destruction of the rebel army under Gen. Hood—a victory more complete and full of hopeful assurance than any which has crowned our arms during the war.

Words are inadequate to give expression to the flow of profound gratitude which the Kentucky heart yields to the invincible hero, Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and his heroic command. By his glorious success, the red wave has been beaten back from our bosom, and the cause of the Union is high advanced. Our eastern border, we trust, has been secured by the successful and destructive raid of Maj. Gen. Stoneman, and his successes against the forces of Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, which constantly menaced us from that direction. We, therefore, so far as invading armies have threatened, are at this time hopefully relieved from their menaces.

The national aspect of these successes, great as they are, it is not my purpose to estimate in this communication, only to state their bearing upon "the state of the Commonwealth" is the purpose of notice in this special communication.

Soon after your adjournment, the public mind became much disturbed and disquieted by the enrollment of the negroes, preparatory for draft. Fearing some untimely outbreaks, or unlawful resistance to the execution of the law, I issued a proclamation on the 16th day of March, to allay undue excitement and prevent unlawful acts.

To still further secure the peace, order, and quiet of Kentucky, and to obtain for our citizens a fair and just administration of the law, and secure them against the unlawful and offensive courses pursued by persons professing to act by authority, who were forcibly taking slaves, and recruiting for camps in Tennessee, as well as in Kentucky, and to have a stop put to an extensive recruiting brokerage for other States, I went in person to Washington to confer with the President and Secretary of War upon some plan by which these objects could be effected.

The State of Kentucky, being the frontier of loyalty, had been swept over by rebel armies and by our own armies; had been subjected to formidable rebel raids, and continued depredations by guerrillas. Our fields had been devastated by the sweep of armies, and homes desolated by rebel raids and guerrilla depredations, to such an extent that a large portion of our productive labor had been driven from the State, and the arm of industry was greatly paralyzed by the destruction which menaced its labors, and the want of security in the enjoyment of its fruits.

The slave labor was therefore an important item to be secured against destruction, beyond what might be taken in a lawful way, and by proper means and agencies.

It was agreed that when any county filled its quota, in any way, no further recruiting of negroes should be permitted in such county—except in such cases as where the master and slave both concurred in the application for enlistment. When the draft was necessary to fill the quota, all, of course, subject to draft, had to take their chances of such involuntary service. It was agreed that all recruiting should be strictly limited to the regularly appointed officers for that service; and that those engaged without authority, or in the offensive and unlawful modes of sending-out bodies of troops to gather up negroes by force and otherwise, and put them in camps, should be arrested and summarily punished. It was further agreed, that all negroes recruited by enlistment or draft shonld be removed to camps outside of the State, for organization and instruction. This was to prevent the entire demoralization and destruction of what should be left of that class of labor. These points being agreed, Brigadier General (since Brevet Major General) Burbridge, then in command of the Military District of Kentucky, was selected, and charged with carrying out these agreed points. I assured the President that the people of Kentucky were a law-abiding people, and, though opposed to the policy of placing the negro in the ranks of the soldier, yet, if the law were executed as agreed, I would pledge our people to a peaceful and loyal obedience to the law.

It was not contemplated by me that this was to save slavery in Kentucky, nor did any such idea occur to the President. It was not sought thereby either to perpetuate slaveery, or to exterminate it; but solely with the view of protecting the interests of a loyal people, by securing them exemption from unlawful and offensive courses; from insults and unnecessary injuries; the State from the loss of its proper credits, and the country from the unnecessary destruction of a large amount of productive labor.

Having uniformly held and continuously announced the conviction, from the commencement of rebellion, that secession was the worst form of abolition; that it would abolish slavery in blood, it never entered my mind that anything I might do to relieve my people from suffering on account of it, could either prevent or stay the hand of rebellion from working its destruction. The object of this arrangement was to benefit and protect the loyal white man, and prevent him being subjected to wanton and uncalled-for injury and unprovoked insult and outrage, by lawless acts, on account of the negro.

Had these arrangements been carried out, a very different state of feeling would have existed in Kentucky. But, instead of carrying them out, the most offensive and injurious modes were adopted to violate them, by him who was selected and charged with their fulfillment.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

In giving you information in relation to the manner in which the military affairs have been conducted in Kentucky, it is an unpleasant duty to be constrained to say, that wanton oppression of citizens, fraud, corruption, and imbecility, have too frequently characterized the military career of some officers in Kentucky during the time since your adjournment.

In Western Kentucky, Brigadier General E. A. Paine, confederated with other officers and some citizens, ran a career of shameful criminality. Though brief, it was terrible. Hearing that wrongs were being perpetrated ed in that section, but that the citizens were afraid to speak out and make them known, I sent Lieut. Col. J. J. Craddock, of the "Capital Guards," to Paducah, to inquire into and report to me the facts. Upon getting his report, I preferred charges against General Paine and others to the President of the United States. By order of Lieutenant General Grant, General Paine was promptly relieved by General Meredith, whose soldierly bearing and just administration have given peace and confidence in that section.

A commission composed of Brig. Gen. S. S. Fry and Col. J. M. Brown, 45th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, was appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. Paine, &c. I send with this communication a copy of their report, with my letter to the President, and also letter of the 3d of September, touching other subjects.

The Commandant of the District of Kentucky established a system of trade permits in violation of law and to the detriment of the public interests.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the law, had fixed regulations; the military, without law, and in violation of law, assumed to organize Boards of Trade, who, for certain fees, were to pass upon and determine who should buy and sell, not only in the ordinary course of trade, but for family supplies. As administered in Kentucky, it was a most shameful and corrupt system of partizan political corruption and oppression. This machinery of fraud and corrupt oppression is still retained, and the facts, showing its corrupt use, should be collected and presented, by authority of the Legislature of Kentucky, to the national authorities, in such form as to secure the abolishment and future prohibition of all such interferences with the lawful and necessary trade of the country.

An attempt was also made, under the cover of these military trade regulations through the Commissary Department, to perpetrate a most extensive swindle upon the farmers of Kentucky in the purchase of their hog crop. Under the trade orders none could ship or drive to market without a permit; and all were prohibited from shipping across the Ohio river, thus closing the Cincinnati and other markets to our farmers. The buyers and packers at Louisville and elsewhere were warned off under threats of arrest and confiscation, &c. Agents, who were assigned to this wholesale swindle, went actively to work, notifying the farmers that the Government had determined to take their hogs, and had fixed the price which they must take—a price greatly below the market value. To have a stop put to this swindle, which was being carried on through the Commissary Department, under the patronage of the Commandant of the District of Kentucky, I sent a communication to the President, borne by reliable messengers, to explain the details of the matters of my letter.

The hog swindle was promptly ended, but not until the farmers had sustained losses to at least $300,000; yet in time to save them the loss of over one million dollars. I suggest that it is due to the honest farmers of the State that you collate, or provide for so doing, the facts bearing upon this attempted and partially executed fraud, and present them also in connection with the "military trade regulations."

The greatest matter of military outrage has been, and yet is, the arrest, imprisonment, and banishment of loyal citizens without a hearing, and without even a knowledge of the charges against them. There have been a number of this class of arrests, merely for partisan political vengeance, and to force them to pay heavy sums to purchase their liberation. How the spoils, so infamously extorted, are divided, has not transpired to the public information. For partisan political ends Gen. John B. Huston was arrested at midnight, preceding the election, and hurried off under circumstances of shameful aggravation. He was, however, released in a few days; but that does not atone for the criminality of his malicious arrest and false imprisonment. The battle-scarred veteran, Col. Frank Wolford, whose name and loyal fame is a part of his country's jeweled memories, and whose arrest, for political vengeance, should put a nation's cheek to the blush, is yet held in durance vile, without a hearing and without an accusation, so far as he or his friends can ascertain.

Lieutenant Governor Jacob, whose yet unclosed wounds received in battle for his country, was victimized to partizan and personal vengeance, and hurried, without a hearing and without any known accusation, through the rebel lines into Virginia. The indecent and guilty haste with which he was hurried off and through the lines, stamps the personal malignity of the deed with the infamy of conscious criminality. Other cases might be mentioned, but these are selected, because they are known to the whole country; their acts are a part of the glorious history of loyal heroism, and their accusers shrink from the light of investigation, but cannot escape the scourging judgment of an outraged people.

The military authorities are as much bound to observe the laws as the civil. Though the law governing the action of the military may, and does often and materially differ from that which controls the action of the civil, yet the law applicable to each is alike binding on each. Although the facts which constitute reasonable and probable cause for the arrest and imprisonment of a citizen by the military are different from and far more extensive than for civil arrests, yet the rules of law are the same in the application of the facts.

By the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," the mode of proceeding, when non-combatants aand others have been arrested, is fixed. This law, which was intended to limit the action of military commandants in the various localities, and give some assurance of ultimate justice to the citizen, has been wholly and utterly set at defiance by Brevet Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, in the instances of Col. Wolford and Lieut. Gov. Jacob and others. Nay, further: the action in the case of Lieut. Gov. Jacob is in defiance of Federal and State Constitutions and laws; in defiance of the laws of humanity and liberty; dishonors the cause of our country, and degrades the military rank to the infamous uses of partisan and personal vengeance.

While I would have the officers and soldiers, who battle for the Union, secured and protected in the full and complete exercise of every power and right which pertains to their position, and which, even remotely, may be required to aid in the great cause of our national defense; yet such iniquities as have been wantonly and repeatedly inflicted upon the loyal citizens of Kentucky should be met by such legislation as will insure the just punishment of the offender and the ultimate redress of the wrong to the injured parties.

I recommend that the limitation to actions for malicious arrest and false imprisonment, when made upon other than civil process, be repealed or so modified as not to begin to run until one year after the rebellion shall be suppressed and the civil authority of the National Government shall be restored over the revolted districts.

I would further suggest the amendment of our penal code, so as to punish as a felony or high misdemeanor the offense of causing or procuring the arrest and imprisonment of loyal citizens not on civil process, without any reasonable or probable cause. The wanton and malicious deprivation of the liberty of loyal citizens, without any reasonable or probable cause, is a crime of so grave a nature, that no penalty less than felony and confinement in the penitentiary can adequately express the just sense of horror and indignation which a free people must feel toward such criminality.

It cannot be said that such laws would interfere with putting down rebellion; unless it can be shown that the arrest and imprisonment of loyal citizens, without any reasonable and probable cause, will aid in putting down the rebellion.

The honest and faithful officer will be protected by the law; only the faithless and corrupt will be reached by it. Officers, either civil or military, who cannot discharge the duties of their office without perverting its powers to malicious and unreasonable abuses, are ever a dead weight upon any service; and the law which seizes upon and punishes such, subserves the interests of society and the cause of humanity.

Accompanying this communication will be found telegrams, letters, &c., growing out of the arrests of Huston, Jacob, Wolford, &c.

On the night of the 24th day of November, 1864, a fire destroyed the machine and work-shops in the penitentiary. The loss of property to the keeper was heavy as well as to the State. The prison inspectors examined into the evidence and made report, a copy of which will be laid before you, which exonerates the keeper and officers from all blame, and attaches the accident to the insufficiency and insecurity of the buildings. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund directed the keeper to have an architect to prepare plans, drawings, and estimates for such buildings as are needed and required to give the necessary utility and security in future. The plans and estimates have been submitted to the Board, and have been approved by them, and are recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

The losses sustained by the accidental burning of public buildings, usually if not universally, has foundation in the false economy which withholds the mean necessary to make permanent and secure buildings.

The experience of another year has fully demonstrated the utter impracibility of our militia system. With the most untiring efforts to get up an organization under the law we have been able to accomplish so little, that the whole system must be regarded as a failure. I recommend that you adopt such amendments as will make it practical, and enable your officers to put it in operation; or repeal the entire law, and not let the people be louger deceived with the false idea that they have a militia system. With an effective militia law, under which the militia could be organized throughout the State, and such portions of then armed and called into service as exigencies might require, the predatory warfare which has so harassed our people could have been effectually ended. The Inspector General will submit to you, through the proper committee, a plan which further experience and examination of the laws of other States suggests as the most effective and practical.

Until the raid of Morgan, in June last, demonstrated the insufficiency of the troops then in Kentucky for protection, no effort to raise the forces authorized by act approved February 20th, 1864, was made. After that raid, with the approval of the Federal authorities, three battalions were ordered to be raised for six months' service: one for Eastern Kentucky, one for Western Kentucky, and one for Capital Guards; each battalion to consist of not less than six nor more than eight companies. A portion of each has been raised, and they have done most efficient service.

Since the return and muster out of a number of our veteran soldiers, quite a number of companies have been authorized to be formed of such for twelve months' service for self-protection, and for the better and more effective defense against guerrillas. It is believed that a sufficient number of those veterans will form companies to make up the number authorized by the law, and that they will give ample and sure protection in the future. The raising of these forces was for a time suspended to avoid having a collision forced upon the State by the Commandant of the District of Kentucky. The orders and other documents relating to such interference will accompany this communication.

From the enrollment of the persons subject to military duty, under the acts of Congress, in Kentucky, a statement of which has been furnished to the Adjutant General by the A. A. P. M. General of Kentucky, I am enabled to present the following statistics:

Statement showing the enrollment of persons liable to military duty in the State of Kentucky, by Districts.

Congressional Dis.	Whites.	Negroes.	Total.
First District......	12,259	1,907	14,166
Second District......	14,289	3,268	17,557
Third District........	11,451	3,256	14,707
Fourth District......	12,138	3,845	15,983
Fifth District.........	17,199	....	17,199
Sixth District.........	11,836	....	11,836
Seventh District....	11,129	4,839	15,968
Eighth District.......	11,268	1,474	12,742
Ninth District.......	11,841	1,494	13,335
Total	113,410	20,083	133,493

The two districts from which the enrollment of the negroes has not been returned will probably add 5,000 "colored" to the enrollment. This will give an aggregate of white and "colored" of 138,493. From this number will have to be deducted those who are exempted from service, which will be quite a large per centage.

The muster rolls now on file in the Adjutant General's office show the following results:

Statement of the number of volunteers furnished to the United States Army from beginning of the war to December 31st, 1864:

WHITE VOLUNTEERS.	
3 years	39,645
1 year..	18,085
9 months..	630
VETERANS.	
3 years...	3,057
COLORED.	
3 years...	14,918
Total...	76,335

If the rule heretofore applied in equalizing the quotas of States be applied to the "colored" troops furnished by this State, we will largely exceed all calls, and be exempted from the next draft. The draft is for one year troops. The "colored" troops are in for three years. Whether reduced, therefore, to the three years' basis, or to one, each "colored" soldier will entitle the State to a credit of three upon the draft.

Muster rolls have been returned to the office of the Adjutant General for 14,918 "colored" troops mustered in from Kentucky. These should, according to the rule heretofore adopted and regarded by all as just, give to the State a credit on the draft for one year men, for 44,754. That the State should have credit for the forces furnished in proportion to the term of service as well as the number, is enforced by additional considerations. Three fifths of the negroes are estimated in fixing our representation in Congress. All are estimated on the enrollment. The effect is to increase our military assessment above our representative voice, to the extent of two fifths of the negroes enrolled, and, at the same time, diminish the assessment of other States below their representative strength to the extent of two fifths of the negro enrollment added to us. We are not advised as to what rule will be applied, but shall insist upon that heretofore adopted and acted upon.

In addition to the 61,317 white soldiers, and 14,918 "colored" troops furnished by Kentucky, and for whom the muster rolls are on file, there are now raised (some having been mustered but no rolls yet returned) between one and two thousand recruits of white citizens, and at least five thousand negro or "colored" recruits. Moreover, thousands of our citizens have been, during the rebellion, in various parts of the State, actively employed as home guards, State guards, State forces, &c., in battling against a common foe, of whom no account is taken in estimating the effective force furnished by the State. These statistical facts sufficiently attest the active devotion of our people to the national cause.

I assumed the responsiblity of appointing Mr. James P. Flint agent for the State, to visit the various camps in and out of the State, and procure a proper return of the "colored" troops enlisted from Kentucky. He has rendered very valuable service in geting up the proper returns so as to secure to the State the proper credits, and enable the citizen to prosecute his claim for the compensation secured by the act of Congress. Several thousands have been, through this agency, secured to the credit of the State that would otherwise have been lost. The agency was accepted upon the condition that he should look to the future action of the Legislature for compensation. I recommend suitable provisions be made for his remuneration.

There being no law authorizing the appointment or employment of agents upon the part of the State to visit the field and hospitals, and look into and provide for the wants and necessities of our sick and wounded soldiers, I have been compelled to draw upon the voluntary services of Doctor I. W. Scott, Surgeon General of the State, for such service; who, from time to time, with my authority, employed other surgeons to visit the field on occasions of battles being fought, and give attention to the wants of our wounded.

For the want of any appropriation to meet the expenses of agents, I have been compelled to draw upon the services of the Surgeon General to visit and look into the condition of our sick and wounded in the various hospitals in Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. A copy of his report will be laid before you. It is recommended that some provisions be made by law for the employment of agents to attend to the wants of our sick and wounded. The small sums which I have had advanced from time to time, from a fund under my control, and expended for the benefit of our sick soldiers, through the Surgean General, has done much good to cheer the hearts of those brave men.

Having in my message, at the commencement of your present session, urged provisions being made for the families of our indigent soldiers, I would not again recur to it during the present session, but for the fact that the omission to make such provision has been the occasion of bringing up to the ear of the Executive the wail of many stricken hearts suffering from want. In the absence of any appropriation for the relief of such, and not having private fortune sufficient to supply the many calls, I have been pained with the forced necessity of leaving unanswered many appeals for help, coming up from those whose husbands and fathers are battling for our security, or filling a soldier's grave. Those of us who are protected by the arm of the brave soldier should not be contented to see his wife and children perish for want of the necessaries of life. Where the strong arm of support is withdrawn from the family for our defense, surely we should shelter them.

You will perceive, from the annual report of the Treasurer, that there is a large decrease in the receipts of the fiscal year, closing October 10th, 1864, as compared with the preceding year.

The exposed condition of the country, the great destruction and waste of property, the diminished valuation in the exposed districts, have reduced and will continue to diminish the sources of revenue, and makes it necessary that provision should be timely made to meet our liabilities by increasing the rate of taxation. We are now paying less than one third of one per cent. on taxable property. Were it increased to two-fifths or one-half of one per cent. it would not be burdensome, and would enable you to make provision for necssary agents and for the families of indignent soldiers.

Applications have been repeatedly made for the purchase of land-scrip which was donated by Congress to found an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Kentucky. There being no law authorizing the sale, nothing could be done towards effecting a sale.

Under the resolution approved February 15th, 1864, directing the appointment of a commissioner to inquire into and report upon the defalcation of Thos. S. Page, late Auditor of Public Accounts, A. H. Buckner, was appointed, has discharged the duties perscribed, and filed his report, which is transmitted herewith.

I would call your attention to the report of the "inspectors and weighers" of tobacco at Louisville, and the suggestions made by them as to the amendment of the existing law. The report, together with an amended act drafted by them, are herewith transmitted for your consideration.

Notwithstanding the grave apprehensions of many that there would be an unlawful attempt by the military authorities to control the election of electors to cast the vote of the State for President and Vice President of the United States, yet the election passed off with unusual quiet.

The present incumbent has been re-elected President by the legitimate voice of the people. He is as much the President of those who voted against him as those who voted for him; for he is the chosen President of the United States; and, as such, should receive the support of all in the discharge of his duties. Though a large majority of the people of Kentucky may differ with him as to some proposed measures of policy, and may use all lawful means to secure such measures as they approve, and prevent the adoption of such as they disapprove, yet, when the question shall pass from a *proposition* to an *adopted* measure, their line of duty will be changed. To oppose the adoption of a measure of policy and to seek a change or modification of any measure in the proper spirit and through the appointed modes, is not only lawful, but the inalienable right of free men. To resist or obstruct the execution of an *adopted* measure, is factious and rebellious opposition to the Government. The good citizen will ever yield obedience to the adopted measures of government, however much he may have condemned their adoption. Opposition to a *proposed* measure and opposition to the execution of an *adopted* measure, are of widely different character. The one is the proper exercise of the legitimate right of the free American citizen; the other is the dangerous spirit of revolution. By yielding obedience and aiding to enforce the adopted measures of government, we neither abandon our private judgement and principles, nor surrender the right of seeking a change or modification of such measures in the mode and through the means appointed by law. Constitutional majorities must determine and fix policy, and loyal minorities must, as good citizens, support in good faith the adopted measures; but without forfeiting their right to correct or modify such measures in the forms secured by law. Decided as is the judgment of Kentucky against the policy of the National Government assuming to emancipate slaves within a loyal State, and against transferring local and domestic questions to natioal action, and so nationalizing sectionalism by amendments to the Constitution, yet if it be done as prescribed by the the Constitution, none will more readily obey the law when so changed than the loyal people of Kentucky. To obey the existing laws is the duty of all. Obedience to existing laws does not imply that we were in favor of their adoption, but declares that we, as a law-abiding people, obey and enforce the laws as they exist, because we desire the protection and security of law.

We have steadily and firmly opposed all efforts, from every source, to make the negro an issue in our struggle to maintain our national life. To preserve the life of our Government against rebellion and fix its perpetuity—not to determine the status of the negro—has been the unyielding spirit and purpose of Kentucky loyalty. We have rejected the appeals of sectionalism from all directions, and firmly adhered to nationalism. We have avoided sectional ideas, because they war upon nationality. Sectionalism, on the defensive, is ordinarily conservative; but when it assumes the offensive it is ever radical and destructive. Therefore, we would preserve our Constitution, if possible, from sectional defacements. As easily may you constrain the motions of the globe, as contract the judgment of its inhabitants to move within a sectional cycle. Where sectionalism prevails, nationality necesaryily perishes; where national ideas prevail, sectionalism is restrained within its own sphere—of home. With these sentiments, which underlie the action of Kentuckians in this great struggle, to make subserviency to partisan or sectional views a test of loyalty, is but the malice of little and narrow minds, incapable of taking a larger view of their country than that contained in a pocket-map.

The truly loyal men differ as patriots, and statesmen, not as partisans. The good of country and the success of right principles of government is the controlling object of the truly loyal man. Self and party bounds the partisan's desires. With the patriot, devotion to country and support of its cause is the test of loyalty. With the partisan, subserviency to party is the test of loyalty. The love of country in the patriot rises like our own proud eagle above the clouds, and bathes in the sunlight of truth and liberty; but the affections of the partisan, like the "mousing owl," seek night and darkness to cover their grovelling flight. How any man voted at our recent elections did not determine his *true character*, nor signify the degree of his patriotism; it only determined the character of his judgment upon measures of policy and as to men. None but the partisan seeks to make it a test of loyalty. The patriotic spurn such test as an insult to loyalty, and an outrage upon free government. He is unworthy of trust in any capacity who urges such tests.

Although the people of Kentucky, in this great national struggle against rebellion, have ever opposed making the status of the negro an object of struggle in this trial to preserve our national life, yet they are not so blinded in perception as not to see, nor so irrational as not to accept the fact, as an existing fact, that rebellion has destroyed property in slaves. It exists in name to a limited extent, but not in interest. Under the stroke of rebellion, the roof-tree which sheltered it has been shivered to the roots. What remains of it to us, is, and must continue to be, not only effete, but burdensome. If left to our people to dispose of it, I have no doubt they will digest the wisest and best means of relieving themselves of it. Under our Constitution emancipation can only be voluntary, or with compensation, reserving the rights of creditors, and providing for the removal of the emancipated slaves. Emancipation, with compensation from the State, is impracticable. The destruction of the value of that property alone creates the present necessity for increased taxation on other property. An amendment to the Constitution cannot be effected before 1870.

In the meantime, if our laws were so amended as to give slave owners the power to emancipate their slaves, and the right to retain them upon fair wages, say for ten years, securing the hire as a fund to colonize and settle the emancipated slaves, voluntary emancipation would become so general that, at the end of ten years, but little would be left of slavery to be adjusted by further action. This would avoid the injurious effects of a sudden breaking up and disruption of this entire labor system, and would give our people an opportunity to perfect, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, such plan of emancipation as would conserve the interests of the country and humanity.

As the time of removal is, within the control of the Legislature, limited only by a reasonable regard to the constitutional purpose of removal within a reasonable time, there is every assurance that, with proper facilities, as suggested in the present state of feeling amongst the slave-owners, voluntary emancipation would become general, and thus relieve the overtaxed mind and patience of our people from the outside pressure on account of the negro.

The negro has never stood in the way of Kentucky loyalty; and it is unfortunate for us that the loyalty of others should stumble over the negro and fall upon us. The ranks of our armies are filled with a full proportion of Kentucky slave-owners, while but a small percentage of those who joined rebellion from Kentucky had any interest in slaves. The statistics of rebellion, when collated will verify this fact. It was not on account of the negro that Kentuckians ran off into the rebel ranks, but from other promptings. The loyalty of Kentucky is based upon an immovable devotion to our free republican form of government and the paramount duty of preserving that government over an unbroken union.

With these suggestions for your patriotic consideration, and the assurance of my hearty co-operation in all measures you may adopt to conserve the interests and promote the welfare of our people, and to advance the cause of our country against rebellion, I close this communication, trusting that He who guided our fathers safely through our revolutionary struggle, and inspired them to shape for our inheritance the Government for which we are now battling, will guide you, and inspire your councils with like wisdom and patriotism.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

JAN. 4, 1865.

NOTE.—Since the Message went to press Col. Wolford has been released. T. E. B.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

MILES' SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR,

THE best brand offered for sale in this market.

Persons wishing an extra article should buy some of it; it can be had every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,

From Mr. Wm. Cleveland, who can be found with the wagon, on the streets, or at the old stand of A. Kahr. Such as are not acquainted with the brand are referred to A. G. Hodges, J. M. Hewitt, R. W. Blackburn, Mrs. A. Welch, Miss Sarah Bacon, Mrs. J. J. Crittenden, Sam'l Pepper, L. B. Crutcher, Lewis Weitzel, and others who have been using the flour. Those living in South Frankfort should send to the store for it.

Every pound warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the flour can be returned and the money will be refunded.

JOHN E. MILES, Agent.

December 30, 1864.

Western Presbyterian,

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. EDWARD P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. STEPHEN YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.

The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the perils through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church,—its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unwavering adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.

It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—*Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.*

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

Address,
WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,
Danville, Kentucky.

Commissioner's Notice.

John H. Vaughan, Administrator of Elizabeth Ward, deceased, *Plaintiff*,
vs
Elizabeth Ward's heirs and creditors, *Defendants*.
Petition in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement, all persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Ward deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the 26th day of November next, for settlement, otherwise, they will be barred.

G. W. GWIN, Commissioner.
Franklin Circuit Court.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style.

They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, CASH.

Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.

Lands Wanted in Eastern Kentucky.

ANY persons having lands for sale in either of the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, Lawrence, Morgan or Johnson, may find a customer by addressing, with full particulars,

JOY, COE & CO.,
No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Dec. 30, 1864-1t.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY..................JANUARY 6, 1865.

Union State Convention at Frankfort.

Pursuant to a call of the Union State Executive Committee of Kentucky, the Union men of the State met in Frankfort, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the political questions that now agitate and interest the loyal people of the State.

On motion of Doctor Theodore S. Bell, chairman of the State Union Executive Committee, the Convention was organized by electing Hon. Tucker Woodson, of Jessamine, as temporary President, and Jno. L Scott, Esq., as temporary Secretary, and A. H. Ransom, of Kenton, assistant Secretary.

On further motion of Dr. Bell, the following persons were appointed a committee on permanent organization, viz:

1st District—T. J. Burchett.
2d District—Wm. R. Kinney.
3d District—Geo. D. Blakey.
4th District—James M. Fiddler.
5th District—Wm. P. Thomasson.
6th District—Dr. J. J. Bradford.
7th District—Capt. Wellington Harlan.
8th District—J. N. Cardwell.
9th District—Hon. Francis T. Hord.

On motion of Col. A. G. Hodges, General Thomas and Staff were invited to take seats in the Court House with the members of the Convention.

The committee on permanent organization, reported the following permanent officers of the Convention, which report was unanimously adopted, viz:

President—Hon. W. C. Goodloe, of Fayette.
Secretary—John L. Scott, of Franklin.
Assistant Secretaries—A. G. Hodges, of Franklin; Joseph Odell, of Marion; J. W. Calvert, of Jefferson; G. W. Lewis, of Fayette; A. H. Ransom, of Kenton; William Crippenstaple, of Jefferson.

Capt. Seely and Hiram Shaw, were appointed a committee to conduct Judge Goodloe to the chair.

Judge Goodloe on taking the chair, made a short but brilliant and enthusiastic speech, explaining the object of the meeting.

Charles Eginton, of Clarke, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That four persons from the State at large, be named by the President of this Convention, and one from each Congressional District delegation, to be selected by the District Delegates, be appointed a committee on resolutions to whom all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

The President and Convention thereupon appointed the following committee on resolutions, viz:

State at Large—Charles Eginton, of Clarke; Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Boyle; W. P. Thomasson, of Jefferson, R. K. Williams, of Graves.
First District—Dr. W. T. Chiles.
Second District—Ben. F. Bristow.
Third District—Henry Lowry.
Fourth District—Col. T. O. Shackelford.
Fifth District—Dr. T. S. Bell.
Sixth District—Harvey Myers.
Seventh District—Col. John A. Prall.
Eighth District—M. L. Rice.
Ninth District—Geo. M. Thomas.

On motion of Gen. Green Clay Smith, the following persons were elected Vice Presidents of the Convention, viz:

First District—J. D. Landrum.
Second District—H. T. Birge.
Third District—Jos. H. Glover.
Fourth District—Jos. H. Hickman.
Fifth District—Andrew J. Ballard.
Sixth District—Dr. James Wilson.
Seventh District—Judge Wm. J. Steel.
Eighth District—M. J. Cook.
Ninth District—John D. Mims.

On motion, Major General Stephen G. Burbridge and staff were invited to take seats with the delegates of the Convention.

Sundry resolutions in relation to the present condition of public affairs in Kentucky were offered and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

On motion of Hon. F. T. Hord, the following persons were appointed a committee on the future organization of the Union party in the State, viz:

Hon. F. T. Hord, E. W. Smith, B. F. Bristow, Geo. D. Blakey, Capt. Fiddler, B. F. Sandford, D. S. Goodloe, C. F. Burnam, T. C. Campbell, Tucker Woodson.

At this point in the proceedings an invitation was received from Hon. Harrison Taylor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, inviting the Convention to adjourn to the Hall of Representatives during the continuance of the Convention, which invitation was accepted, and

On motion of Geo. M. Thomas, it was resolved that the Convention adjourn to meet in the Hall of Representatives at 3½ o'clock this evening.

Dr. J. L. Smedley made a patriotic and thrilling speech.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at the Representative Hall at 3½ o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the following gentlemen were called upon and made speeches of great power and eloquence in favor of sustaining the Administration, and taking immediate steps to get rid of the institution of slavery in Kentucky, viz: Hon. F. T. Hord, Hon. G. Clay Smith, Hon. R. F. Baird, Hon. Green Adams, Hon. Wm. R. Kinney.

The committee on Future Organization, made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

The committee on Special Organization, respectfully report as the sense of this convention, that an Executive committee should be appointed, to whom shall be entrusted the general supervision of such matters as may be necessary for the proper organization of the Union party of Kentucky, the dissemination of correct political opinions among the people, and so far as it can be honorably done, the promotion of the triumph of our cause and principles, and to this end they suggest that such committee be located at Lexington, Kentucky, and consist of the following gentlemen:

Fayette—D. S. Goodloe, Hiram Shaw.
Campbell—J. P. Jackson.
Louisville—J. W. Calvert, Martin Bijur.
Pulaski—Thos. Q. Morrow.
Warren—Geo. D. Blakey.
Jessamine—Tucker Woodson.
Bracken—Dr. J. J. Bradford.

We further recommend that the Executive Committee appoint as speedily as possible, Congressional Committees, and County Committees, whose duty it shall be to promote a thorough organization of the party by districts, counties and precincts—vacancies shall be published from time to time as they may arise, from death, resignation or otherwise.

The State Executive Committee, are advised and instructed to nominate a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, and such other State offices (if any) which will have to be filled by election at the general election on the first Monday in August next.

The committee on resolutions, through Hon. Charles Eginton, Chairman, made the following report, which was *unanimously* adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That we still earnestly adhere to the principles of the Baltimore platform of June, 1864.

2. *Resolved*, That the November election has conclusively demonstrated the determination of the American people to maintain the integrity of the Union, and uphold the civil and military policy of the present National Administration, and, as the true test of loyalty, we pledge ourselves as Union men to sustain thoroughly the said policy, do all in our power to suppress the rebellion, and that this is the plain unmistakable duty of every loyal citizen, and all such are invited to co-operate with us.

3. *Resolved*, That the sagacity of President Lincoln in conceiving, and his heroic firmness in sustaining, wise measures for the maintenance and perpetuity of our Republican institutions entitle him to the gratitude and support of all loyal men of Kentucky and the nation.

4. *Resolved*, That we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of submitting a proposed amendment of the National Constitution abolishing and prohibiting slavery throughout the domain of the United States, and that we invite the co-operation of the legisture of Kentucky in carrying forward this request.

5. *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this Convention, the slave code of the State should be revised, repealed or modified, so as to be in accordance with the present status of affairs in Kentucky, so far as the State Constitution may permit.

6. *Resolved*, That we approve cordially of the most vigorous rataliatory warfare against all guerrillas, raiders, and predatory bands of assassins and robbers, who commit murderous ravages upon the people of this Commonwealth, and we fully endorse the action of the Federal military authorities in the discharge of these duties.

7. *Resolved*, That the steadfast loyalty of the mountain counties of Kentucky, and their unmurmuring sacrifices of life and property, in the cause of the Union entitle their citizens to a more efficient protection than they have yet received from the State or Federal Governments.

8. *Resolved*, That the recent brilliant achievements of the army and navy, entitle our brave soldiers and seamen to renewed favor and honor, and especially do we feel profoundly grateful for the happy deliverance which they have just given to Kentucky, in freeing her from the horrors of a ruthless Confederate invasion.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention considers the appearance of Joshua F. Bullitt, in his seat as Chief Justice of Kentucky, under the notorious circumstances existing with regard to him, an outrage on all propriety and demands the notice of the public authorities, both Federal and State.

NIGHT SESSION.

Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge offered the following resolution, in regard to our relations with Great Britain, which resolution was laid on the table, viz:

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The preservation of the freedom, the independence, and the nationality of the United States, and the perpetuation of their union, security, and prosperity—great as these objects of desire and effort are—is not all that mankind demands of this great Republic, nor all that its people demand of their public servants.

Beyond these, the dignity, the honor, the character, the glory of the nation, must be kept sacred and inviolate, in the presence of the whole world; and the greatest nations, are the last of all from whom insult, outrage, or deliberate injury can be endured.

The people of the United States, can conceive of nothing that can be a compensation for their national humiliation. They have already endured, from several foreign nations, during the progress of the present war, much that would not have been attempted, under other circumstances. The conduct of Great Britain especially, has been hardly short of a standing menace; but little less offensive and injurious than actual war. Our forbearance has been taken for weakness and timidity, and has produced only increased injustice and insolence on the part of others. Its continuance promises to us, only shame, and increased danger.

This Convention, therefore, met in the name of the loyal people of Kentucky, and representing in the present matter, as we believe—the profound and nearly unanimous sentiments of the whole body of American patriots, beseech the President and the Congress of the United States, to bear in mind, that the glory of the nation, as well as its life, is in their keeping, and that both are best maintained by a great people, by demanding nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

Col. Jackson then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of all loyal men in Kentucky are justly due, and are hereby rendered to the Hon. Green Clay Smith, Hon. Lucien Anderson and Hon. W. H. Randall, for their truly patriotic efforts in the Union cause, and that their past official conduct as members of Congress is hereby fully approved.

Judge Williams offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted viz:

Resolved, That Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, in the estimation of this meeting, has fairly won, and ought to have conferred upon him a Major Generalship of Volunteers, and that we hereby urge upon the President, such a recognition of his distinguished services.

Capt. James M. Fidler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby given to the "Louisville Union Press," "The Frankfort Commonwealth," "Volksblatt," "The Lexington Unionist" and "The Saturday American," for the able manner in which they have advocated the principles of the Union party and for the support which they have given to the Administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and maintain the integrity of the nation, and, that we recommend the papers named to the support of the loyal men of the State.

The Delegates from the 9th Cong. Dist. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the President of the United States, that Gen. S. G. Burbridge, as a reward for his gallant services in the field, and for his able administration of the affairs of this Military District, be appointed a Brigadier General in the Regular Army of the United States.

Hon. Geo. M. Thomas offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the present Legislature to make suitable and ample provision for the families of the soldiers now in the field, and the families of such as have been killed, or died in the service of their country.

The following are the names of the Congressional committee selected by the delegates of the 6th Congressional District, viz:

H. Cummings, Covington.
Thos. Reed, Covington.
D. B. Miller, Covington.
E. W. Hawkins, Newport.
W. W. Trimble, Cynthiana.
R. J. Hughey, Brooksville.
Jas. Calvert, Burlington.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

W. C. GOODLOE, President.

John L. Scott, A. H. Ranson, } Secretaries.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Graves County—R. K. Williams, E. W. Smith, J. D. Landrum.
Marshall—W. T. Chiles.
McCracken—J. J. Birchett.
Ballard—T. W. Harp.
Livingston—Thomas Lindley.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ben. F. Bristow, Major W. R. Kinney.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Logan—Geo. D. Blakey.
Todd—Henry Lowry.
Barren—Jos. H. Glover.
Hart—John H. King.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Marion—Jas. M. Fiddler, Joseph Odell.
Shelby—Winn Gunn, I. S. Todd, T. O. Shackelford, Daniel Polk, Jas. W. Zaring, Jas. R. Miller, Watt O. Daniel.
Adair—Wm. J. Watson.
Washington—John Smith, Saml. B. Montgomery.
Anderson—John L. McGinnis, Joseph H. Hickman.
Hardin—James Hills.
Butler—R. S. Congrove.
Meade—Judge Stuart.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson County—Dr. T. S. Bell, J. W. Calvert, Wm. P. Thomasson, A. J. Ballard, Edgar Needham, Robert F. Baird, Pat. O. Hawes, George F. Barth, Wm. Manby, Wm. A. Merriwether, Wm. Krippenstabel, Col. Thos. B. Farleigh.
Owen—Col. A. W. Holman.
Henry—H. Suddath, A. Dupuy, H. M. Buckley, P. B. Martin, John Brewer, H. Thompson, J. H. White, Jas. M. Calloway, Thos. Pearce.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Kenton County—Green Clay Smith, Harvey Myers, H. Cummings, A. H. Herrod, D. B. Miller, Thos. Reed, Chris. Beam, J. C. Sayers, A. H. Ranson, Thos. S. Dempsey, Thos. Bagley, W. H. Glore, J. H. Bogart, B. F. Sanford, W. S. Ellis, C. A. Preston, James L. Henderson.
Carroll—Wm. Sams, R. H. V. Jett, Jno. G. Hofecker, Capt. A. W. Jett.
Trimble—Silas Gatewood.
Campbell—J. P. Jackson, E. W. Hawkins, Jacob Hawthorn, J. R. Reasoner, D. L. Clephane, R. T. Baker, Cyrus Campbell.
Bracken—J. J. Bradford, Abraham Baker, John D. Gregg, Wm. A. Pepper, Samuel B. Hanson.
Boone—J. W. Calvert.
Grant—W. S. Rankin.
Gallatin—Dr. H. Farris.
Pendleton—James Wilson, Richard Mann, Charles Hurd, Thomas Readwell, Wm. P. Jones.
Harrison—George Morrison, N. L. Hume, S. B. Curran, F. B. Stone, J. W. Sighter, Jno. W. Adams.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Fayette County—D. S. Goodloe, Hiram Shaw, J. F. Miller, S. S. Goodloe, W. O. Goodloe, J. W. Lee, Jas. Sullivan, Joseph Frazer, S. T. Hays, C. T. Worley, E. J. Conley, G. M. Adams, G. W. Lewis, J. B. Lewis, P. B. Hunt, C. D. Carr, W. C. Goodloe, J. L. B. Alberti, C. W. Castleman, J. W. Cassill, G. W. Norton, P. Scott, Wm. B. Orr, W. Cassius Goodloe, R. Vance, Captain F. D. Fitch.
Mercer—E. Gabbert, J. G. Kyle, J. L. Smedley, Morgan Vance.
Clarke—Chas. Eginton, J. H. G. Bush, Dr. C. Chase, A. G. Bush, H. G. Poston, A. Baxter, W. C. Simpson, J. M. Ogden, J. B. Foster.
Woodford—W. J. Steele, M. B. Gratz, C. Alexander, B. Craig, R. C. Graves, J. B. Scarce, Jas. Alexander.
Boyle—W. Harlan, Wm. Goodloe, Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge.
Lincoln—J. W. Shelby, J. H. Bridgewater, W. B. Berry, John Bridgewater, J. C. Cooper, Moses Wray, Rich. Robinson.
Scott—Samuel Thompson, Milton Stevenson.
Bourbon—W. S. Moore, J. A. Prall, A. L. Thompson, O. H. Burbridge, R. S. Henderson.
Nicholas—A. W. Blain, J. W. Campbell, J. H. Sealey, J. W. H. Brain, J. G. Blain.
Jessamine—Tucker Woodson, G. S. Brother, J. C. Randolph, J. O. Hervey, B. F. Cook, Judge Woodward, James M. McMurtry, John Headley, Geo. Lipscomb, Walter Handy.
Anderson—B. D. Boston, B. S. Myers, Jas O. Donald, Wm. Neal, Van Royalty.
Franklin—A. C. Keenon, John M. Brown, John L. Scott, Col. A. G. Hodges, Wm. A. Gaines, Wm. H. Gray, Jas. M. Todd, Dr. J. G. Roberts, J. B. Lampton, Sam. McDaniel, Sam. Clay, Hillery Bedford, John T. Gray, J. D. Pollard, John J. Roberts, Hiram Berry, S. D. Morris, Henry J. Sheets, William Craik, Nat. Cook, J. J. Quin, James Duvall, P. H. Mayhall, H. M. H. Taylor, Milton Simones, James R. Watson, C. M. Simones, Henry E. Thomas, Samuel Bristow, Geo. T. Hodges, James J. Miller, Wm. Poindexter, San. Goins, I. W. Simones, R. A. Simones, John Hendricks, Daniel Smith, John N. Crutcher, N. Cook, Jas. Tate, H. G. Banta.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wm. B. Anderson, Green Adams, Jas. H. Tinsley, Jas. W. Davis, Milton E. White, Hiram A. Powell, Robert Boyd, A. J. Hurd, M. J. Cook, M. E. Ingram, Isaac N. Cardwell, H. C. Lilly, R. B. Jameson, T. C. Reed, R. M. Robinson, E. H. Burnside, Charles J. Spillman, Geo. Denny, M. L. Rice, Alex. E. Adams, T. P. Cardwell, Cyrenius Wait, Sam. Burnett, Wm. Harris, Newland Jones, John G. Fee, Willard Davis, C. F. Bodman, Jas. Bennett, James W. Caperton, W. L. Neale, John Bennett, G. E. Billingsley, E. J. Shackelford, Andrew H. Clark, Garrard Elkin.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Boyd County—John D. Mims, R. D. Callihan.
Carter—Sebastian Eifort.
Lewis—Col. Linus M. Clark, George M. Thomas, Socrates Holbrook.
Mason—F. T. Hord, T. C. Campbell, D. E. Roberts, F. H. Bierbower, W. H. Black, Chaplain 23d Reg. Ky. Inf.
Pike—Hugh Johnson.
Magoffin—E. Patrick.
Greenup—W. C. Grier.
Letcher—Capt. Alex. E. Adams.
Montgomery—John J. Anderson.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

This body reassembled at the Capitol, on Wednesday, January 4, according to adjournment. The Senate was organized by the election of John B. Bruner, of Breckinridge county, as speaker, *pro tem*, in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Jacob. John W. Pruett, Jr., was elected Sergeant-at-Arms in the place of his father, Jno. W. Pruett, deceased.

Mr. Prall, of Bourbon county, offered a resolution in which strong grounds are taken in favor of ridding the State of slavery, and instructing the Senators and Representatives of Kentucky in Congress to vote for the Constitutional amendments abolishing slavery in the United States.

Mr. Grainger, of Louisville, offered resolutions of respect to the memory of Gibson Mallory, late Senator from Jefferson county. After appropriate remarks from several of the Senators, the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Cleveland, of Bracken county, offered a joint resolution, fixing Wednesday, January 11th, as the day for the election of United States Senator, which was adopted.

The House was called to order by the Speaker, Harrison Taylor, of Mason county. Only forty-nine members answered to their names, and there being no quorum present, the House was adjourned until Thursday, at 10 o'clock. On Thursday a quorum being present, the House proceeded to business. Mr. Kinney, of Henderson county, offered resolutions with regard to slavery similar to those offered by Mr. Prall in the Senate.

A bill in the orders of the day, disfranchising all those who have fled from the State to avoid military duty, was taken up and recommited to the Committee on the Judiciary. Both Houses adjourned till today, at 11 o'clock, at which time the Governor's Message was sent in.

THEATER.

Metropolitan Hall was opened Monday night by H. A. Weaver Manager, with a full company. Mis Rachel Johnson, one of the most beautiful, and certainly one of the most talented *artistes* now on the stage, is the star regnant. We are aware that now-a-days it is the rule to praise indiscriminately, but we simply give expression to our sincere conviction when we say, that there are but few actresses who have power to thrill an audience by their impersonations like Miss Johnson. All of her renditions are chaste, life-like, elegant portraitures, and the audience feel the mighty power of that genius whose brightness flashes forth so frequently. She is a native of Kentucky, and we love our old State more than ever for giving to the world so fair and talented a daughter. She is admirably supported by the distinguished young tragedian, B. Macauley. The press and other competent judges award to Mr. M. great praise, and we know that he is eminently deserving of all the flattering notices made of him. Last winter he achieved a gratifying success in Lexington and this city, and more recently, he has won new laurels by his delineations at Pike's Opera House, where he is engaged as leading actor. It is seldom indeed that our citizens have had such an opportunity of witnessing the performances of actors possessing dramatic talent of such a high order, and we urge all to attend without fail.

We understand that it is the intention of our citizens to tender Miss Johnson a complimentary benefit, and we hope that the occasion will be a worthy tribute to the genius of the lady.

Hood and his Performances.

Now that Hood's army has been so reduced, that, like the command of Pemberton, it is of the things that were, it may not be inappropriate to give our readers a summary of what the rebel leader has done, since assuming command of the department of the Tennessee.

During the whole of Johnston's retrograde movement, Hood protested against the policy adopted by his superior, and declared that all that was needed to *beat* Sherman, was to *fight* him. Of his own personal courage, and readiness to incur all the dangers of a battle, there was no question; but of his *ability* to successfully lead an army, many grave doubts were entertained, by rebels themselves, and these have, doubtless, now become fixed convictions.

When Johnston had reached Atlanta, in his backward march, the contest between the two policies culminated. Jeff. Davis visited the place, and heard the stories, suggestions, and complaints, of all parties; and finally superceded Johnston with Hood, who had been the leader in the bold policy, and who had declared that Atlanta could be readily held. Within three days after assuming command, he fought his first battle, by taking the offensive. Johnston had not dared to resist his advance; Hood hurled his columns upon our lines, determined, if possible, to break them; and in this assault he was most terribly beaten. Not discouraged, he renewed the assault on the 22d, and suffered another terrible defeat; and finally satisfied himself of the fruitlessness of the attempt to drive Sherman, on the 25th, after losing some 6,000 more of his men. A moderate estimate of his losses, in these three engagements, was 20,000, and they probably far exceeded these figures.

These assaults upon our lines were just what Sherman wanted. The rebel army was so weakened that it would require but one bold stroke to take Atlanta; and though the time could not have been long delayed, Hood, by his foolish policy, hastened it. Determined to cut Sherman's communications, he sent his cavalry under Wheeler, to the railroad between here and Chattanooga, thereby leaving the coast clear for Sherman, who at once cut loose and captured Atlanta. Here, again, his policy served our cause. Next, as a precursor of his "grand invasion," he sent Forrest into Tennessee, which caused Sherman to send several divisions of infantry to the north, to protect his communications, and these just got here, and into position in time to prevent Hood from moving into Tennessee himself, and he was compelled to take up his quarters in Alabama, for a time. But for the warning given by Forrest, these men would not have been here to resist, and Hood might have done some serious damage, by a sudden dash. In going into camps, preparatory to his projected invasion, too, he showed an unusual want of discretion. He left hundreds of miles between himself and Sherman, and the latter moved quietly off to Savannah, while the threatening attitude of Hood was such as to give Thomas full warning to be on his guard, and collect in scattered garrisons, or make the necessary preparations to collect them, when it became necessary to do so.

When the rebel army commenced its last northern march, Hood could not see that Thomas was falling back to draw his adversary on; and he therefore rushed after the retreating army, as if no resistance was possible; yet while he vigorously pressed us, he always failed to see the appropriate time to strike. At Spring Hill, our forces were not fully concentrated, and Hood failed to take advantage of it; at Franklin, our men were prepared for resistance, and the rebel commander attacked Schofield, and was badly beaten.

It is impossible that Hood could have taken Nashville under any circumstances; but if it was his intention to try—and it was—the time for the assault was when our troops, wearried with marches, had just arrived, and before they had fairly got into position; but Hood did not attack them. Hood, despairing of taking the city, ordered a retreat; but when? Not till Thursday morning, when it was impossible for him to get away, as Thomas was pressing him closely. He might have escaped on Thursday night, but did not, and a loss of 6,000 more men followed.

Such are the main features of Hood's campaign, upon which the rebels, and particularly Jeff. Davis, based such high hopes. He has lost 40,000 men, at the least, since assuming command; and has not, to-day, of all arms, 20,000 left.

We heard a brave officer, on going into battle, the other day, remark that he hoped Hood would not get killed, as he was the very man to use up the rebel army; and no close observer but will agree with him on that subject.—*Nashville Union.*

An editor, having read in another paper that there is tobacco, which, if a man smokes or chews, will make him forget that he owes a dollar in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article."

COURT OF APPEALS.

Frankfort, Jan. 5, 1865.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Warren v Willis' ad'r, Franklin; affirmed.
Baker v Grundy's h'rs, Hopkins; affirmed.
Berry v Guthrie, Carroll; affimed.
Cox v Winston, Kenton; reversed.
Dugan v Dugan, Daviess; reversed.
Burgess v Burgess, Daviess; reversed.
Wren v Neal, Hart; appeal dismissed motion of appellant.

Grand Free Hop.

THE friends of the Capital Hotel are respectfully invited to attend a Grand Hop at the Hotel, on Friday evening next, January 6, from 8 to 12 o'clock.
Jan. 2, 1865-2t.

FOR HIRE.

NEGRO boys for hire. Inquire of
MRS. L. HERNDON.
Jan. 6, 1865-3t.

City Election.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL,
Frankfort, Kentucky,
December 6, 1864.

Ordered, That an election for eight Councilmen for the city of Frankfort, to serve for the ensuing year, be held at the Council Room in said city, on the *first Saturday in January next*, and that J. Swigert and J. R. Watson, be judges to superintend said election; also, that at the same time and place an election be held for City Attorney.
By order of the Board,
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.
Attest: J. W. Batchelor, C. C. F.
Dec. 16-swte.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Capital Hotel, whilst I had charge of it, will present them for settlement.
A. G. CAMMACK.
Jan. 2, 1865-3t.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE!

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of Assessments, and special Income Lists conformable to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," have been returned to me, as Collector for the Fifth Collection District of Kentucky, for the County of Franklin.

The Taxes assessed under said act are now due and payable. Parties concerned are hereby notified that I will be present in person or by deputy, at the office of John L. Scott, Esq., Frankfort, Ky., on the

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Jan., '65,

to receive the Taxes and issue Licenses to those parties required to procure the same; and that "all persons who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes so assessed upon them, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof." Upon Income the penalty is five per centum.
WILLARD DAVIS,
Collector Fifth District of Kentucky.
A. G. BUSH, D. C.
Richmond, Ky., Dec. 22d, 1864.
☞Internal Revenue Stamps furnished to those desiring them, by the Collector.
Dec. 28, 1864-td.

THEATRE.

METROPOLITAN HALL!

H. A. WEAVER..........................MANAGER.
[Also Lessee and Manager of the Lexington Theatre.]

THE CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT
Are respectfully informed that the above place of amusement will be opened by a
FIRST CLASS COMPANY,
For a brief season.
On Friday Evening, January 6th, will be presented the Elegant Comedy, in five acts entitled,

SERIOUS FAMILY!

The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the Young, Beautiful and Gifted Actress,

MISS RACHEL JOHNSON,

Who will appear in her charming character of
WIDOW ORMSBY DELMAINE!
In the Comedy of The Serious Family.

Fourth Night of
THE YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
Mr. B. MACAULEY,
Who will represent
CAPT. MURPHY MAGUIRE.

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle 75 cts.
First Tier 50 cts.
☞Doors open at ¼ to 7: Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 6.

New York, October 5, 1864.

A dividend of ONE Per Cent. for the month of September has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 81 JOHN Street, New York, on and after October 7, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.
Nov. 29th 1864.—sw2t.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

DR. F. O. BOND would respectfully announce to the public that he will send a brief description in plain language of any one of all of the

DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

With the newest and most approved methods of curing them, on the receipt of fifty cents.
All communications strictly confidential.
Address
F. O. BOND, M. D.,
Durham Centre,
Middlesex county,
Nov. 18, 1864-2m*. Connecticut.

PILES!

A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years wi h the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask or
Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.
May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

Posting Notice.

Franklin County, Sct.

TAKEN up as a Stray by T. S. Johnson, living in Frankfort, Ky., ONE BAY MULE COLT, with black legs, 4 feet high, supposed to be seven or eight months old, no other bands or marks perceivable. Valued by the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County, to forty dollars. Witness my hand, this 18th day of Oct., 1864.
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.
October 19th, 1864. w4t.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE following Dividends (For November,) have been declared, payable December 31st, to Shareholders of record December 20th, 1864.

Briggs Gold Company,
Eighth Dividend.......One Dollar per Share.

Chase Gold Company,
Third Dividend.........One Dollar per Share.

McKinley Oil Company,
Fifth Dividend.................Three per Cent.

Clifton Petroleum Company,
Second Dividend..................One per Cent.

Fountain Petroleum Company,
First Dividend......................One per Cent.

WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer,
No. 81 John Street,
New York.
Dec. 30, 1864-sw3t

Chase Gold Company.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A DIVIDEND of one per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, November 30, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day, November 16, 1864.
WALTER E. LAWTON,
Treasurer.
No. 81 John street, New York.
Dec. 6,-1864-sw2t.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the Garrard county jail as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
September 27, 1864—1m.

NOTICE.

Lost Certificate of Bank Stock.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,957, for six shares of Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Kentucky, dated July 18, 1859, in my name having, been lost or mislaid, I hereby give notice I shall apply to said Bank at Frankfort, for a new Certificate in lieu of the one so lost.
THOMAS FROMAN.
Nov. 7, 1864-w&tw2m.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.

. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—*West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.*

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.......................... WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.................... E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

feb2 twtf. S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low *for cash*.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. *Terms cash.*

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garraed county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State,
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-343.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. } In Equity.

IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Court day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bands with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELOHR, *Commissioner.*

FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864—336—6tw3w.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.

John W. Sanders, Plaintiff.
against
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs at law of William Sanders, Sr., deceased. } Defendants.

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that they may appear thereto.

THOS. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A copy attest: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.

July 20, 1864—346—tw&w3w.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - - $500,000.

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

Diarrhœa

AND

FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

IS a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhœa and Dysentery try one bottle,

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.

May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light F'n Drab,

Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

IF you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatee, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-1m—344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, *over Major's Book Store, on Main street*, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an *uncompromising. Union paper*, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining *ten* subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, $4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance.........$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, *Lexington Kentucky.*

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develope into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develope some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advand, $1 00 per month; $5 00 for six months; $9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

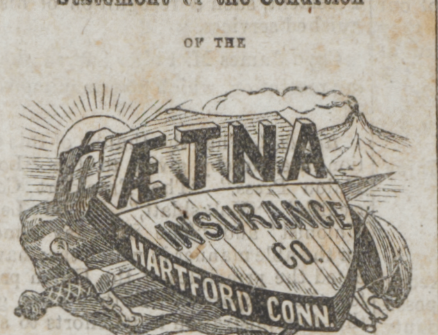
Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863—w&twly.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE



ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered,.		$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank,		72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit, ...		124,273 40
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest,........	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 8 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	10,000	13,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. ct. semi-annual interest,......	3,500	4,025 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,......................	25,000	29,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburg, R. R., [3d M't. Mortgage Bonds,] 7 per cent. semi-annual interest,............	25,000	26,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G'l Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,......................	25,000	29,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,......................	25,000	26,000 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,......................	50,000	57,000 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest,............	18,000	18,360 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,......	38,000	39,140 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,......	30,000	33,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	10,000	10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	3,000	3,240 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	50,000	52,500 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest..............	25,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr. cent., semi-annual int.,....	25,000	27,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,...............	25,000	29,250 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per ct. semi-annual int.,..	50,000	56,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual int.,....	38,000	41,420 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r ct, semi-annual interest,........	21,000	21,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1883 & 1888,] 6 per cent., annual interest,..............	60,000	65,400 00
New York City Bonds, 6 pr. ct., quarterly, ...	75,000	81,750 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest,................	196,000	196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,................	182,500	191,625 00
United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	169,000	172,380 00
Connecticut State Script, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest,......................	200,000	200,000 00
Connectic't State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest	50,000	52,500 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,	50,000	50,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent. semi-annual interest,.....	100,000	110,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest, ...	10,000	11,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	26,250 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,........	15,000	15,000 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., quarterly interest,..........	31,000	34,720 00
Indiana State Stock, 2½ pr. ct., semi-annual interest,	76,000	50,920 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'e Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,..............	20,000	21,200 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864,.....	23,410	22,239 50
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock,	50,000	110,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, ...	30,000	33,600 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, ...	10,700	16,050 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock,.........................	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, Waterbury, Conn.,........	5,000	5,000 00
50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'k, Stafford Springs, Conn.,.	5,000	5,000 00
36 Shares Eagle B'nk S'k, Providence, R. I.,...........	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Revere B'nk S'k, Boston, Mass.,..............	20,000	21,600 00
100 Shares First National Bank S'k, Boston, Mass.,	10 000	11,500 00
200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo...	20,000	15,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.......	10,000	8,500 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.......	20,000	15,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa.	20,000	24,000 00
500 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn.,	50,000	71,000 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'k, Hartford, Conn.,..............	44,000	53,680 00
300 Shares Phœnix B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn............	30,000	35,550 00
250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,..........	25,000	33,750 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'king Co. S'k, Hartf'd, Conn.	7,500	12,000 00
140 Shares Ætna B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,..........	14,000	14,840 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn.,........................	5,000	5,900 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,..........	20,000	22,800 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn.,...	10,000	12,400 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,..	10,000	11,800 00
100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,..	10,000	10,800 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,................	40,000	47,600 00
300 Shares B'k of Am. S'k, N. Y. City,.................	30,000	40,500 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'k, N. Y. City,............	20,000	38,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City,	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City,...............	10,000	10,700 00
100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.................	10,000	15,600 00
200 Shares B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City,.........	20,000	22,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City,.........	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders BkS'k, N. Y. C'y,	30,000	33,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City,.........	10,000	13,500 00
200 Shares Market B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.................	20,000	21,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, ...	30,000	34,200 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y.,...............	10,000	10,200 00
400 Shares Metropolitan B'k Stock, N. Y. City,........	40,000	48,000 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City,.........	41,000	44,690 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.......	20,000	27,000 00
300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City,............	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River, B'k Stock, N. Y. City,........	10,000	11,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City,.........	30,000	36,060 00
200 Shares B'k North America S'k, N. Y. City,.........	20,000	22,400 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'k, N. Y. City,...	20,000	21,000 00
400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City,............	20,000	19,400 00
400 Shares Peoples B'k S'k, New York City,............	10,000	10,500 00
500 Shares Phenix B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................	10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City,.................	20,000	24,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City,	15,000	30,000 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City,.........	10,000	19,000 00
Total assets of Company,...		$3,401,928 56

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,..	None.
Losses adjusted and due,................	None.
Losses adjusted and not due,............	5,478 50
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,..........	122,625 02
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	200 00
Total liabilities,..............................	$128,303 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, } ss.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Ætna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, *President.*
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, *Secretary.*

[L.S.] Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1864.

HENRY FOWLER, *Justice of the Peace.*

No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864.

This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, *Auditor.*

August 8, 1864-354-tw&wtw.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, calling herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knoxville Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-1m-1643.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Oct 17, 1864

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 3:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:50, A. M.

FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)

SAM'L. GILL, *Sup't.*

Monday, March 28, 1864.—tf

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, *Superintendent.*

Jan. 9, 1864.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR

1865

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes'y.	Thursd'y.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
M'R				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APR							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
M'Y		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUN					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes'y.	Thursd'y.	Friday.	Saturday.
J'Y.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUG			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEP						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COUR OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price $10 00

REVISED STA UTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HERNDON,
1 vol. Price 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price.................. 1 00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,
1 vol. Price 3 00

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms..

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MARTHA. Says that she belongs to Thos. Carter, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 24 years of age, of a copper color, weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet six inches high, and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN COUNTY, } sct.

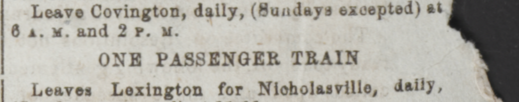
TAKEN UP, as a STRAY, by Harris Harrod, living in said county, on the Harvie Mill road, three miles east of Jacksonville, and the same distance from Pleasant Ridge meeting house, ONE DARK BROWN HORSE, sixteen hands high, four years old this spring, shoe on the right fore foot, small white spot on the right fore shoulder, with saddle, blanket and bridle on, when taken up. Appraised by me to One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, this 13th day of June, 1864.

LLOYD HACKETT, J. P. F. C.

July 27, 1864.--349-tw&w3t*

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.



THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. *But one change of cars!*

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Nicholasville	12:20 P. M.	Covington	6:00 P. M.
Lexington	1:10 P. M.	Chicago	9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati	7:00 P. M.	St. Louis	10.46 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

Nov. 30, 1863-tf